

WHITEHALL, June 9, 1798.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, June 4, 1798.

YESTERDAY a dispatch was received from Major-General Loftus, conveying information from Lieutenant Elliot, of the Antrim militia, that the troops in Gorey, consisting of thirty of the Antrim militia, a subaltern detachment of the North Cork, the Gorey yeoman cavalry, Ballykeer, and part of the Camolin cavalry, attacked the rebels at Ballycanoe about three o'clock on the 11th instant, defeated them, and killed above one hundred of them.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Grace that the city remains tranquil. The patience, the spirit, and continued exertions of the yeomanry are unequalled, and I cannot sufficiently applaud the unequalled zeal of Major-General Myers, who has undertaken the arrangement of them with a promptitude and ability which has been of the most essential advantage.

I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.
His Grace the Duke of Portland, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 9, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN Bart. to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Diamond, off Havre, June 2, 1798.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Sir Francis Laforey, Captain of his Majesty's ship Hydra, detailing the particulars of a very gallant action in the ship he commands, with the French frigate La Confiance, and Vefuve, a corvette, both of which were forced on shore, together with a cutter that accompanied them.

I must add, that the whole of this affair reflects the highest honour upon Sir Francis Laforey, the officers, and ship's company of the Hydra.

I have the honour to be, &c. R. J. STRACHAN.

HYDRA, off Havre, June 1, 1798.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 30th ult. his Majesty's ship under my command being off Havre, with the Vefuvius bomb and Trial cutters, carrying into execution the orders I had the honour to receive from you on the 28th, at break of day three sail were discovered to windward, which upon the Hydra drawing up within gunshot, hoisted French colours, and proved to be a frigate, a corvette, and a cutter.

The corvette being the leewardmost, commenced the action as the two ships passed on different tacks. Upon the Hydra being put about, she pitched up in a position nearly equal distance between the two, when the frigate opened the fire. In about a quarter of an hour the cutter bore away, and ran ashore under a press of sail near a small battery off the entrance of Dieu river; floating with the rising tide, she attempted to proceed further down towards Caen, but upon the approach of the Vefuvius and Trial, was compelled again to run on shore.

The frigate endeavoured to regain the port of Havre, but after engaging his Majesty's ship three quarters of an hour, she likewise ran on shore, at the time of high water, a little to the eastward of Dieu, where she sustained the fire of his Majesty's ship, with little return on her part, till the falling of the tide rendered it necessary for our own safety that we should haul off shore. A number of troops having formed on the beach and adjoining heights, I could not attempt to board her that evening with any prospect of success; but on the morning of the 31st, perceiving that a great part of her crew had left her, I sent the boats of his Majesty's ship, under cover of the Trial cutter, whilst the tide was sufficiently high to enable the Hydra to approach within gun-shot for protection, to haul down her colours and burn her; which I have the pleasure to state was completely achieved without any loss on our part, such as remained on board having abandoned her upon the approach of the Trial and the boats, and which was the more satisfactory, as it was effected in the face of a party of cavalry drawn up on the beach, and amidst a small though ineffectual fire of musketry from the military on the commanding heights. The corvette having grounded very high upon the beach, and being within the range of a battery of two 24 pounders, nothing could be attempted towards destroying her; during the night she was hauled into the river of Dieu; the cutter ran on shore on the action commencing.

These ships had sailed from Havre on the night of the 20th; the frigate was named La Confiance, mounted 36 guns, twelve-pounders, was full of stores, and had ordnance in her hold; she was commanded by Monf. Leorier, and by a note d'Equippage found on board, appears to have been manned with 300 men; the number of slain left on board, and the state of the decks, leads me to suppose her loss in killed and wounded was severe. The corvette was named Le Vefuve, mounted 20 nine-pounders, and was commanded by a Monsieur L'Eutier. I am truly happy at having it in my power to inform you, that the Hydra escaped without loss; her rigging was much cut, and her mainmast wounded, but not badly. It is with peculiar satisfaction I report the steady conduct of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship I have the honour to command; from Lieut. Jones and Mr. Pickering, the master, I experienced co-operation; the judgment and active gallantry exhibited by Lieut. Acklam and Simonds, and Lieut. Blanch, of the mainmast, who commanded the boarding party, reflects the highest credit upon them; and I beg leave to express my perfect approbation of the exertions displayed by Captain Fitzgerald, of the Vefuvius, and Lieut. Garrett, of the Trial, to support the Hydra.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. FRA. LAFOREY.
Lieut. Officer, &c.

DOWNING-STREET, June 9.

The letter and attestation, of which the following are translations, having been humbly submitted to his Majesty by the undermentioned officers, who served in the detachment of his Majesty's 15th regiment of light dragoons at the action near Cambray on the 24th of April, 1794, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to each of them his Majesty's royal permission to wear the medals conferred on them by the Emperor of Germany, in testimony of the high sense entertained by his Imperial Majesty of their distinguished conduct upon that occasion.

Translation of a letter from Baron THUGUT, to Lieutenant-Colonel AYLETT.

Vienna, March 5, 1798.

THE Emperor remembers, with satisfaction, the distinguished proofs of valour that you, Sir, and seven other officers of the 15th light dragoons manifested on the 24th of April, 1794, near Cambray. His Majesty regrets that the statutes of the Order of Maria Theresia, confirmed by constant custom, do not allow the Cross of this Order, strictly national, to be conferred on officers so worthy of being decorated with it; but wishing at the same time to give you and your honourable companions in arms, a public mark of his particular esteem, his Majesty has ordered a medal to be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action, and has commanded me to offer them, in his name, the only impressions which have been struck, except that which is placed in the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna. In fulfilling the intention of his Imperial Majesty, I beg you to accept for yourself, Sir, and to distribute to the other officers who, in the important affair of the 24th April, 1794, fought under your command, these medals, which for that purpose I have delivered to Capt. Ryan. I have the honour to add the assurances of the consideration with which I have the honour to be,

Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
To Lieutenant-Colonel Aylett. LE BN. THUGUT.
Attestation of Major-General Count MERFELD.

Vienna, Dec. 20, 1797.

THE 15th light dragoons charged the enemy on the 24th of April, 1794, who were in great force at Villers en Couche, routed, and fabled a great many; and by this conduct, refused his Imperial Majesty from the danger that menaced his person, who being on the road from Valenciennes to Caillon, was cut off by the patrols of the enemy, as his Majesty on that day was returning from Brussels to the army, and the enemy's patrols had already passed the river Selle.

The courageous conduct of this regiment, animated by its brave officers, is so much the more meritorious, as the main column of the Allied Army did not arrive to its support; but this gallant regiment, abandoned to itself, relied on its own valour, attacked the enemy, so much stronger, and whose bravery alone prevented the melancholy consequences above stated; and, not content with that, they took from the enemy, who were so much more numerous, three pieces of cannon.

MAXIM. COMTE DE MERFELD, Major-General.

Officers who served in the detachment of his Majesty's 15th regiment of light dragoons at the affair near Cambray, on the 24th of April 1794, with the ranks which they respectively held in the said regiment upon that day.

Major—William Aylett.
Captains—Robert Pockington, Edward Michael Ryan.
Lieutenants—Thomas Granby Calcraft, William Keir, Thomas Burrell Blount.
Cornets—Edward G. Butler, Robert Wilson.

—BANKRUPT.—
William Spencer, Steward Street, Middlesex, painter & glazier.
Samuel Burton, Leadenhall Street, London, ironmonger.
Henry Danton, Pantion Square, Westminster, tavern keeper.
H. Wood and J. Horlock, jun. High Street, Southwark, oilmen.
James Horne, Edmonton, Middlesex, money scrivener.
William Warburton, Gainsford Street, Surrey, wine merchant.
George King, Tottenham Place, Middlesex, carpenter & joiner.
John Naith, Walcot, Somerset, coal merchant.
William Bayne, Pacey Bridge, York, innkeeper.

[This Gazette likewise contains an official dispatch, relative to the action in which Colonel Walpole was killed near Slievebilly, which appeared in our last.]

[This Gazette contains two Addresses from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:—One relative to the state of public affairs, and expressing firm attachment to his Majesty's person and government;—the other in answer to his Majesty's Annual Letter at the Meeting of Assembly. These we must delay, to make room for the very interesting intelligence from Ireland.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 8.

Several public and private bills were brought up from the Commons.

LAND-TAX REDEMPTION BILL.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Land-tax Redemption bill was read.

LORD CARRINGTON said, that he hoped their Lordships would not suffer a bill of such vast importance to proceed without a proper discussion; and he therefore called upon those Noble Lords who supported it, to explain the nature and principle of the act.

LORD GRENVILLE observed, that he was not a little surprised to be called upon to enter into an explanation of the nature of a measure which was unquestionably in the power of every Noble Lord to ascertain by the simple perusal of the bill in question. To gratify the Noble Lord, he should however state, that the object of it was to make a considerable saving for the public, and to reduce the funded debt of the country.

The Earl of SUFFOLK said, the landed interest would be severely affected by its operation; and to add fresh burdens to those which already existed on that valuable part of the community, would be highly imprudent. It had been recently hurt by the additional duties on salt, which amounted to no less than 41. per cent on landed property.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL could not perceive how the salt duties were connected with the question immediately before the House. With respect to the advantages resulting from the bill, he should content himself with re-peating what had been already proved in the most satisfactory manner, that the measure, if carried into execution, would produce to the public an annual profit of from 200, to 400,000l. and considerably diminish the funded debt.

LORD AUCKLAND said, in reply to a Noble Lord's observation upon the duties on salt, that so far from affecting property to the amount of 41. per cent they had not any tendency of that kind in general to more than one-fourth part of the Noble Lord's statement.

LORD THURLOW observed, it was argued that the principle of the bill went to gain for the public a sum of 400,000l. but he would ask, in what manner? There was a single ground, a single detail of reasons or causes in the bill, which that saving was to be effected. It was also contended, that it went to the general relief of the country; but how? The answer was a matter of speculation alone. There could not exist in his mind, any requisition for the benefit of the public, which did not completely surmount every prejudice; but that was far from being the case with the present bill.

He opposed the measure from his judgment and conscience, and viewing it in every possible point of light, he did not hesitate to pronounce it unjust and dangerous. One great objection was founded upon its evident inequality; for in some cases a person would be compelled to sell one-fifth of his property, while in others he would not be obliged to part with more than a twentieth. Another objection rose from the power given to the trustees, not to the proprietors to dispose of the land—which was a radical error. There was a perfect contempt of right and justice in the construction of the bill. His Lordship then entered at some length into the legal consideration of different clauses in the bill, which he pointedly condemned; and he concluded with declaring his disapprobation of the plan.

LORD AUCKLAND proved from plain and correct arithmetical calculations, that the most material benefits would result from the financial operations of the bill, which would evidently extinguish from 60 to 80 millions of the 3 per cents.

LORD HOLLAND argued against the principle and the probable effects of the measure, which, in his opinion, went to transfer into other hands the landed property of the country. He should for a moment suppose, that the present land-tax should be made perpetual on the terms expressed, and another land-tax after-

wards provided, and also made perpetual upon similar conditions—it then followed, that a very considerable part of the landed property of the country would fall into the possession of Government.

LORD GRENVILLE supported the bill in a short speech, in which he replied to the principal arguments urged against it by Lord Thurlow and Lord Holland.

Contents, 13—Process, 14—27.
Non-Contents, 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 8.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE SPEAKER called the attention of the House to the amendments made by the Lords in the bill for reducing certain offices in the Custom-House. The House must be aware that this was a bill which related to the revenue of the country; and consequently any amendments made in it by the other House, being such, as were incompatible with the privileges of the House of Commons, must prove fatal to the bill.

Mr ROSE said, it had been intended to make the amendments in question before the bill passed that House. But the Speaker observing that that could not be of any consequence, he (Mr Rose) moved to put off the consideration of the amendments for three months.—Ordered.

Mr ROSE immediately brought in a new bill.

IMPRISONED SEAMEN.

Mr MARTIN said, he had that day read in a newspaper an article which stated, that in a tender lying off the Tower for the reception of pressed men, nine of them had lately perished in consequence of suffocation, and that they had been carried on shore to be buried. He hoped, for the honour of those officers employed by Government, that this account was false. If it was true, great blame must lie somewhere; and if it was false, there ought to be an apology made for such an offence. He wished therefore to hear an explanation from some of the Lords of the Admiralty. If the necessity of the times was such as required the rigorous measures adopted to procure men for our navy, those persons should be treated with every possible degree of humanity; and the service should not be carried on with such severity as to endanger men's lives.

Mr WALLACE said, that as soon as ever that paragraph alluded to had been seen, the Lords of the Admiralty sent for the Regulating Officer, and asked him concerning the report, when it was found there was not the smallest foundation for such a report. Proper steps have been taken to bring the publisher of the newspaper in which it appeared to justice.

NEWSPAPER BILL.

The order of the day for taking into further consideration the report of this bill, being moved for.

Mr HOBHOUSE wished, that it might be understood how far sleeping proprietors were to be responsible for any offensive paragraphs. He recollected the case of *The King v. Topham*, in which the defendant was convicted, not on account of his being a proprietor only, but because he was acting conductor also; and in the case of *The King v. Dudley*, the defendant was acquitted, because, though a proprietor, he was not the conductor of the paper.

The bill being then recommitted, several verbal alterations and amendments were proposed by the Attorney General, and adopted.

Mr HOBHOUSE took notice of the clause which inflicted a penalty on any person in whose possession an unstamped paper should be found. It might sometimes put the proprietors and printer in the power of the pressmen, as it often happened that an unstamped sheet of paper came from the stamp-office by accident. The office had formerly permitted the printer to print his proof copy on unstamped paper, and to have a certain number unstamped for the use of the office. It would be a great loss to be obliged in future to print on stamps all those papers that could not be fit for sale, and were only waste paper.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that it had been his intention to permit the printing of a certain number of unstamped papers for the use of the office; but on inquiry he found, that if it was allowed, so great an opening would be left to fraud, that there would be no possibility of preventing it. The only mode would be, for the printer to show at the stamp-office four or five papers; taken off as proofs, and which were only waste paper; and then he would be allowed for them. As to servants informing in the manner stated by the Hon. Gentleman, as persons could be convicted unless he knowingly and willingly had the unstamped paper in his possession.

Mr RYDER proposed a clause, "That the two proprietors whose names were to be entered, should be those whose principal shares were not less than the proportional shares of any other proprietor, exclusive of the printer or publisher." This he thought necessary, in order to prevent men of straw from being responsible, as men with very small shares might put their names down. The clause was adopted.

The bill having gone through the Committee, the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

London.

JUNE 11.

The most active exertions are continued by our Government, to assist the vigorous measures pursued by the Government of Ireland for the suppression of the rebellion. Not only a very considerable body of forces has been sent from Dublin towards Wexford, in carriages of every description which could be procured, but at a council of officers held at the Horse Guards, on Friday night, at which the Duke of York presided, measures were adopted for sending about 2000 of the Guards to Ireland with every possible dispatch, and the officers attended to receive their instructions.

The following battalions were ordered on this expedition:—The first battalion of the 2d regiment from the Tower; the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment from Portland barracks; and the 3d battalion of the 1st regiment doing duty at Winchester. The whole consisting of 24 companies, 80 men in each company, amounting to 1920 rank and file, besides officers.

At six o'clock yesterday morning, the battalion from Portland barracks were drawn up in Hyde-park, and the battalion from the Tower, in St George's fields. The men received each two days' pay in advance.

To expedite their march to Portsmouth, some of the new constructed flying machines, and every hackney or stage coach that could be procured was engaged to take them to certain distances, where they were relieved by other carriages belonging to Gentlemen, who offered them voluntarily on the occasion. Even chaises, post-chaises, and whistkeys, were used.

Mr Young, and Mess. Reeve and Green, waited on Mr Rose and Mr Wickham, at the Treasury, on Saturday, and represented to them the distressed situation of several families who had been driven from the county of Wexford and its neighbourhood by the rebels, and arrived at Milford Haven, when they immediately ordered one thousand pounds to be distributed amongst them for their present relief; and it was sent down by a proper person in Saturday's mail coach.

Anthony Todd, Esq. joint secretary to the Post-Office, died a few days since, at his seat at Walthamstow, in the 82d year of his age. He had belonged to the office, in different situations, upwards of sixty years. By his death Mr Freeling becomes sole Secretary.

Mr Todd, the late Secretary to the Post-office, besides 50,000l. given with his only daughter Lady Lauderdale in marriage, has bequeathed 80,000l. to his Lordship. Mr Todd was very much beloved in the Post-office.

Mess. Pinckney and Marshall have failed from Bourdeaux in the Amazon, Corbet, for Philadelphia.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due Wednesday last.

It appears that a perfect understanding does not exist between the Emperor and the French. War preparations are still carried on at Vienna, and the French are concentrating their force on the Lower Rhine.

An article from Brussels of the 21st ult. states, that the troops on board the flotilla at Dunkirk has been disembarked.

Another Hamburg mail arrived yesterday, bringing no material intelligence.

Sir Roger Curtis has joined Earl St Vincent with five sail of the line.

It is generally understood here, that Lord Vincent will sail with his whole force to meet the French fleet, leaving the Spaniards to their own option of putting to sea or not.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 9th ult. says:—"The English still continue to block our fleet at Cadiz. The falling of the Toulon fleet is there impatiently expected, to release our fleet, and probably to send Portugal from the dominion of the English."

Twelve Spanish ships of the line, and six frigates, it is said, are intended to join the Toulon fleet from Cadiz, and Barcelona, which, with the transports, amount to 300 sail; there are also four advice-boats, four bombs, and six gun-boats.

The little town of Sarfadt, a few miles from Hildesheim, took fire on the 27th ult. when 110 houses, including other buildings, such as stables, &c. were entirely consumed, and only 30 dwellings left standing.

The expedition prepared and ready to sail from the port of Dunkirk appears to be deferred; the troops have been disembarked.

PORTSMOUTH, June 7.

Sailed from Spithead for St Helen's, the Arethusa frigate, with the under-mentioned Indianmen:

Barrington,	Tellichery,
Thetis,	Princess of Wales,
Orestes,	AND
Rockingham,	Buffalo.

PETERSBURGH, May 13.

Our Court Gazette of this day contains an ordinance of his Imperial Majesty, forbidding, under strict penalties, any manufacturer to make tri-coloured ribbons, or any dealer to sell them. This ordinance is signed by Prince Alexis Kurakin.

CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 11.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
English Wheat,	35	48	0	Malt,	37	39
Barley,	40	11	0	Fine,	—	40
Barley,	26	29	0	New Oats,	29	25
Flour,	—	30	0	Meal,	23	25
Fine Flour,	40	45	0			

—STOCKS—

No business done this day.

FOR SALE,

FORTY-FIVE BARRELS 1st and 2d Sort AMERICAN PEARL ASHES—Two Thousand Bushels Liverpool Common FISHING SALT. Leith, 14th June, 1798. BROWN, MURRAY, and CO.

JUST ARRIVED FROM DANTZIC.

A Cargo of exceeding good OAK PLANK, with a parcel of PIPE STAVES, which will be sold on very moderate terms.—Apply to Peter Skirvin, North Leith. Leith, June 14, 1798.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JUNE 14.

IRELAND.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 8, 1798.

Early this morning an express was received from Major-General JOHNSON, dated at New Ross, the 5th instant: By this it appears that about six on that morning, the rebels attacked his position at New Ross with a very large force, and great impetuosity, but that after a contest of several hours they were completely repulsed. The loss of the rebels was very great, the streets being literally strewn with their carcasses. An iron gun, upon a ship carriage, was taken; and late in the evening they retreated entirely to Carrickbyrne, leaving several iron ship guns, not mounted.

General JOHNSON states that too much praise cannot be given to the forces under his command; and that to Major-General EUSTACE, and indeed to every individual, he was in the highest degree indebted for their spirited exertions.

The General severely regrets the loss of that brave officer, Lord MOUNTJOY, who fell early in the contest. A return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's forces has not been received, but it appears not to have been considerable.

[A Gazette Extraordinary, nearly similar to the above, was published in London on Monday last.]

PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE COUNTY

OF WICKLOW.

Extracted from a letter of Major HARDY to Lord CASTLE-REAGH, dated Wicklow, 4th June.

The troops in this county have behaved uncommonly well, especially the yeomen of this town. The Shillelagh troops also acquitted themselves nobly in beating back the Wexford rebels. Our yeomen have been now sixteen days on hard duty, and the last ten nights constantly up. Their hours of rest from three or four in the morning till ten or eleven. The rebels are numerous in our woods and mountains, but from the great exertions made to get up the arms before the rebellion broke out, and the unremitting assiduity exerted since to prevent any falling into their hands, they have been prevented from acting with the same effect as their associates in Wexford. There have been five engagements at different times in this county; and I do believe we have killed seven hundred rebels.

From the best private accounts which have been received, the number of the rebels killed is stated to be upwards of 2000. Their wounded must have been very considerable, but the number cannot be ascertained, as they were carried off by the rebels.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 9.

Extract of a letter from Major-General JOHNSON to Lieutenant-General LAKE, dated at Ross, June 7, 1798.

I send you a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops engaged on the 5th instant. Their numbers you will, I trust, find not great, when you take into consideration the numbers they were opposed to. This must be imputed to their gallantry.

I likewise send a return of the ordnance, ammunition, and standards taken from the rebels. The numbers killed cannot be ascertained. We are busy in burying

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those killed in the town: Those in the country will be attended to when we are more at leisure. In my former letter I was prevented, by a pressure of business, doing justice to the merits of several officers to whom I am highly indebted for their extraordinary exertions.

My brother General, EUSTACE, Colonel CRAWFORD, Assistant Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel STEWART, 9th regiment, commanding light infantry, and MAXWELL, Donegal militia; Majors VANDELEUR, Clare militia; VESSEY, county of Dublin militia; and MELLIFONT, my Aid-de-Camp; and Major of Brigade SANDFORD, are entitled to my fullest praise. I should not omit Lieutenant EUSTACE, the General's Aid-de-Camp who is a very promising young man. To Lieutenant Colonel Sir JAMES FOULIS, commanding Mid-Lothian cavalry, and Captain IRVINE, commanding the detachment of the 5th and 9th dragoons, I am no less indebted. I cannot say too much in favour of Captain BLOOMFIELD, B. H. artillery, and Captain THORNHILL, commanding the R. I. flying artillery, whose great exertions contributed very essentially to our success. We had a great loss in Colonel Lord MOUNTJOY.—Captain TOTTENHAM, yeoman cavalry, and Captain BOYD, with the debris of his corps, have rendered me every possible assistance. In making mention of those particulars, I would not wish you to suppose I do not feel myself much indebted to every individual, a few excepted.

A return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops engaged at Rofs, on the 5th June 1798.

Fifth Dragoons.—1 Ensign, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 26 horses, killed—1 rank and file wounded—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.

Ninth Dragoons.—4 rank and file 5 horses, killed—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Mid Lothian Dragoons.—6 rank and file, 3 horses, killed—1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded—1 Lieut. 1 horse, missing. British Horse Artillery.—1 rank and file, 9 horses, killed—2 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded—1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Irish Flying Artillery.—1 rank and file, 11 horses, killed—2 rank and file wounded—12 rank and file missing.

Fourth Flank Battalion North Mayo.—2 rank and file wounded—1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, missing.

Fourth Flank Battalion Antrim.—4 rank and file killed—5 rank and file wounded—4 rank and file missing.

Fourth Flank Battalion Kilkenny.—1 rank and file killed—1 Lieutenant, 4 rank and file missing.

Fourth Flank Battalion Queen's County.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed—6 rank and file wounded—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 6 rank and file missing.

Fourth Flank Battalion Clare.—1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file killed—2 rank and file wounded—10 do. missing.

Meath.—15 rank and file killed—9 ditto wounded—1 Ensign, 10 rank and file missing.

Clare.—9 rank and file killed—8 ditto wounded—1 drummer, 4 rank and file missing.

Dublin County.—1 Colonel, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 9 rank and file, killed—14 rank and file wounded—1 drummer, 3 rank and file, missing.

Donegal.—1 rank and file killed—1 Captain wounded—6 rank and file, missing.

Total.—1 Colonel, 1 Ensign, 4 sergeants, 3 drummers, 81 rank and file, 54 horses, killed—1 Captain, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 72 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Colonel Lord Mountjoy, of the county of Dublin militia.

Cornet Ladwell, of 5th dragoons.

WOUNDED.

Captain Sinclair of the Donegal.

MISSING.

Captain Warburton and Lieutenant Plinter, of Queen's County.

Lieutenant Harford of the Kilkenny.

Lieuts. Blake and Butler, of the 9th, attached to Lt. Battalion.

N.B.—Quarter Master Hay, of Mid Lothian, killed.

HENRY JOHNSON, Major Gen.

Return of ordnance stores, &c. taken from the rebels in the action of the 5th June, 1798.

Gun.

5 1/2 inch howitzer 1 ship carriage.

Iron four pounder 1 ditto.

Swivels 14

Iron three pounder 1

Iron two ditto 1

Total 18

Shot of different sizes 14

An immunity of pikes, which were broken as soon as taken.

Also muskets, likewise destroyed.

A variety of standards and colours.

LETTER FROM WATERFORD, JUNE 7.

"Monday night, a large body of the county of Wexford insurgents made their appearance in the environs of Rofs, between the advanced parties of whom and detachments of the military skirmishes took place till morning, in the course of which the rebels frequently used feints to draw the military into a snare, but without effect. At four o'clock they were observed more clearly, and shortly after sent in a person having the appearance of an aid-de-camp, with a summons to the Commanding Officer to surrender town, which was answered by instantly shooting the messenger. At five o'clock, finding they received no answer, and supposing the fate their messenger met, they rushed into the town, the military, yeomen, and several of the inhabitants were drawn up, and commenced a brisk fire of musketry on them, which was well supported by the artillery. The insurgents were several times driven out at one point, and as often attempted at another—at length, after an engagement which lasted without intermission from five o'clock in the morning till two afternoon, the insurgents were completely routed with considerable loss. The loss of the military, we understand, is very trifling.

"On the insurgents first entering the town, they set fire to several thatched cabins, which luckily did not communicate to any of the other houses. The military, however, being fired on from some houses which had been forced by the rebels, and supposing it was their owners who had assailed them, they fired them, and they were consumed.

"The insurgents had a mortar with them, from which they threw two shells across the river, but they did no damage, having fallen on soft ground.

"An express has just reached town stating the insurgents to have been defeated at Carrickbyrne, county of Wexford.—I have no time to learn particulars."

Private letters inform us in addition—"On the morning of Tuesday the King's troops at New Rofs were surprised at an immense concourse of cattle assembled upon the hill over the town. These cattle had been collected from the whole country round, and were, as a preliminary to the attack, driven by the rebels in upon the town; the blind impetuosity of these animals answered the purpose of throwing the troops into confusion; the rebels immediately rushed forward, and in the streets of the town obtained by this sudden effort a temporary advantage, and possession of two pieces of cannon; this, however, lasted but a short time.—The King's troops, recovered from their surprise, attacked the rebels; and in a consequent flight of the rebels, not fewer than 3000 of those wretches lost their lives. In

the streets of Rofs only 1010 slain rebels were counted the next day; all the roads near the town were covered with their bodies."

DUBLIN, June 9.

Letters received from Cork, mention, that one of Admiral KINGSMILL's Squadron had captured within these few days past, a French vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms intended for the insurgents in this country.

We have heard with concern that Lord KINGSMILL has fallen into the hands of the rebels. We understand that his Lordship having hailed a small vessel on the coast of Wicklow, in order to make enquiries concerning Wexford, was invited to go on board, which having done without suspicion, he was seized by the persons on board, who, by their having hoisted a white flag and failed away immediately after, are supposed to have been a party of the Wexford rebels.

The Marquis of HUNTLY is arrived here from Scotland.

Yesterday morning detachments from the Duham fencibles and Cavan militia set off for the country.—Near ninety coaches and carriages were impressed for this essential purpose, among them some carriages belonging to the gentry. They were likewise accompanied by a number of carts loaded with provisions and implements necessary for forming a temporary encampment.

Yesterday a body of the Dumbarton fencibles proceeded to Wexford in about eighty coaches and carriages. Those will join the detachments which left the city the preceding evening.

The last attack made by the rebels on Leixlip was at three in the morning. Twenty-one were killed in the town, and not one of the guard received any injury. The sentinel who fired on their approach, with difficulty escaped to his brethren.

About 30 fat sheep, the property of H. OBLUM, Esq. of Kilmurry, near Tullamore, were on Tuesday last seized by some straggling fugitives of the rebels, and carried off.

The Chancellor has declared from the Bench, that, in the present period of distress, no person shall be made a bankrupt.

This day a general seizure of the halberts, which the nightly guards of this city (the watchmen) had for its defence, took place. This corps is now left with no other instrument of protection than their alarm clappers.

CORK ASSIZES.

The 5th inst. THOMAS MAHER, of the city of Cork, an opulent shopkeeper and publican, was tried before Mr SERJEANT STANLEY, for endeavouring to seduce T. BOYLE, a soldier in the North Mayo militia, from his allegiance, by advising him to join the society of United Irishmen, and administering an oath to BOYLE, never to draw a trigger or ram-rod against the French, if they should land, or against the United Irishmen.

It appeared that the prisoner had long been in the habit of corrupting the army, and frequently invited soldiers to his house for that purpose. BOYLE at first refused to be sworn, and acquainted Col. JACKSON and officers of the attempts made on him by the prisoner; they advised the soldier to go to the prisoner and take any oath he administered, and accordingly the soldier went to MAHER, on the 24th of May to his house in Cork, and the prisoner administered the oath to him, and that BOYLE should join the prisoner and his party, and convey away the arms and ammunition from the barracks to him—and bring as many soldiers as he could influence in his regiment to the prisoner to be sworn.

As soon as the soldier had taken the oath, he informed his officers of it, and the prisoner was apprehended, and after a long trial convicted upon the clearest evidence. In the course of the trial it appeared that he solicited the soldiers to join in murdering the Colonel and other officers of the regiment, on their return from dinner at Sir JAMES STEWART'S.

The prisoner received sentence of death, and was ordered for execution on Saturday.

JEREMIAH FEHANE and JAMES FEHANE were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, for joining a party of United Irishmen, and attacking the house of WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq. their landlord, and firing a blunderbuss at him, by which he was severely wounded.

BENJAMIN BRENNAN, WILLIAM GARDE, MICHAEL GARDE, JOHN BOLAND, and WILLIAM KEARNEY, were capitally convicted of conspiracies to murder, and executed pursuant to their sentence; several others were tried for transportable felonies and other offences.

LIMERICK, June 1.

Several persons of considerable consequence have been taken into custody; among whom you will lament to see the name of Mr F. ARTHUR, Captain of yeoman artillery, whose property of not less than 4000l. a-year, with a most amiable and universally estimated family, would appear themselves sufficient guarantees for his good conduct. A Court Martial has been summoned to sit this day for his trial, and that of Doctors H—, and R—, the Rev. M—H—, Messrs O'K—, and several other persons of hitherto unimpeached characters, with vast numbers of inferior rank. The Court is to continue sitting so long as there shall be anything for it to do.

In the foregoing columns, our readers will find ample details of the affairs of Ireland.

The unhappy state of Ireland is the subject which occupies most of the public attention at present.—There it appears that French principles have been propagated, with so much success, that the deluded people have relinquished the allegiance due to their Sovereign, and appeared in open rebellion. The nations of Europe have seen enough of French fraternity to convince them that their spacious pretences are only used as a cloak to cover their tyrannic and delugating system.—It is therefore somewhat surprising, that the subjects of these kingdoms, possessing rational freedom, and all the rights and liberties which formed the boast of Britons, should be so far deluded as lend their aid to a foe, so inimical to what may be termed the most valuable Rights of Man.

The most superficial observer will at once perceive, that characters much above the common line of peasantry in Ireland, have been the promoters of the present troubles which agitate that country.—Already have we seen Sir E. CROMBIE, Baronet, paying the forfeiture of life for treason against his country; and such has been the extensive ramifications of his rebellion, that when

he was brought to the place of execution, he made confession that immediately previous to the day of rising, he sent 200 expresses to his different coadjutors through the country to bring their adherents immediately into the field.

How very fortunate was it that Government possessed intelligence of all these movements, and sufficient energy to meet them with decision and vigour. Had the assailants met success in their attempts to seize the capital, the consequence must have followed, their adherents would have been doubly inspired, and their numbers increased. Happily their efforts were discomfited, and the tranquillity of Dublin secured. In the various actions which have happened the Government troops have ultimately been successful, and though we lament the blood that has been shed, and may yet flow, yet there can exist not the shadow of doubt that the rebels will finally be suppressed.

This day, no mail has arrived from Ireland, which is probably on account of the rebels having got possession of the coast from whence the mail would be dispatched for Scotland.

An express arrived at Danfries on Tuesday morning, from General NUGENT in Ireland, which brings an account that the rebels have got possession of Donaghadee, where they are in great force.

All communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick is stopped for the present. The packet with the last mail failed from Carrickfergus.

As to Carrickfergus, it is a well fortified town, where there is always a considerable body of troops stationed, both horse and foot.

It is not unlikely, however, that the insurgents might make an attack on this place, as the county jail is there, and many of the prisoners taken at Antrim and Larne were carried to that place. Larne is only about six miles distant, and also on the coast. The mails, however, could be dispatched either from Bangor or Portpatrick. But, both these parts being at small distances from Donaghadee, it is probable that if the rebels had possession of the latter, the former would also be in their power.

The reports of yesterday stated Donaghadee and Newton Ards as being in possession of the rebels, with whom the York fencibles had an engagement, in which 600 of the former and several of the latter were killed. His Majesty's troops, it was also said, had been obliged to retreat; owing to the great superiority of numbers who opposed them. We are unacquainted through what channel the above came, and must remain in suspense with respect to its authenticity until the mail arrives.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 11.

The report of the bill for incorporating the Commissioners of the northern light houses in Scotland was brought up by Mr W. DUNDAS, and ordered to be engrossed.

SCOTCH DISTILLERIES.

Mr DOUGLAS brought up the report of the Committee, to whom the papers relative to the distilleries in Scotland were reported.

The report was read *pro forma*, and ordered to be printed.

NEWSPAPER BILL.

The report of this bill was brought up by Mr JORDAN; the amendments read and agreed to.

There is a clause introduced into the bill, providing that none of the provisions shall extend to Scotland other than that which relates to printing on unstamped paper.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next, if then engrossed.

Mr ROSE moved for leave to bring in a bill for issuing two millions of Exchequer bills on the credit of the last loan.—Leave granted.

EDINBURGH BEER DUTY BILL.

The order of the day being moved for the third reading of this bill, Mr SHERIDAN suggested the propriety of leaving out the clause which authorises the payment of the duty out of the Excise for three years.

The SPEAKER said, this was not the proper stage for the motion. The bill was read a third time.

Mr SHERIDAN rose. He said the city of Edinburgh received 4000l. per annum under this bill, the operation of which was said to be injurious to the general revenue of the country, but he could not see upon what principle the public were to pay for a compensation.—The town of Edinburgh might impose a rate which would raise the same sum. He concluded by moving that the clause be expunged.

The SPEAKER supplied the Hon. Gentleman was not aware that the clause for continuing the two pennies Scots duty, was not expunged from the bill. There was a new grant of it for 38 years; but during three years it was to be paid out of the Excise as an experiment.

Sir R. CAR GLYNN seconded the motion.

Sir W. PULTNEY spoke in support of the bill. He denied that the sum came out of the general revenue of the country. It was to be taken from the Excise duties in Scotland.

Mr Secretary DUNDAS was anxious, that the subject should be well understood by the House. They might then decide it as they thought proper. This was a duty imposed on the town of Edinburgh as far back as 1693. At the revolution it was agreed to be given by the legislature for certain purposes. From the year 1723, down to this period, it has been continued by different prorogations; there had been no murmur nor complaint from any description of persons in Edinburgh except the brewers. What is the burthen? After the duty has been paid, the selling value of an English quart is only one halfpenny. The town of Edinburgh is asking no favour, only asking the continuance of the same revenue it now enjoys.

The public had taken care they should not suffer by the bill; it was only proposed to give the amount of the duty for three years as an experiment, to see whether the revenue would be so advantageous to the public as the Commissioners of Excise, and other persons conversant in the subject, had given reason to suppose it would prove.

If the experiment succeeded in Edinburgh, the public would certainly think proper to make a similar bargain with other boroughs, where the same duties existed. He begged it to be understood that that town of Edinburgh was not coming to the House as beggars, they were only consenting to an alteration for the benefit of the public.

Lord HAWKESBURY opposed the bill. He thought it would tend to establish a bad precedent, if general revenue were to be applied to local purposes.

Mr W. DUNDAS replied to Lord Hawkesbury.

Mr DOUGLAS said, it had appeared to the Committee that the revenue would be increased by the bill in the proportion of one to ten. If this was true, where was the danger of the precedent?

General TARTAN spoke against the bill. Left sitting.

Monday was married at Greenock, Mr JOHN STUART, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss MARGARET STUART, daughter of Mr John Stuart, merchant, Greenock.

Yesterday, Mrs GRANT of Kilgraston was safely delivered of a son.

Mrs SKINNER died at her house in Banff, the 18th ult.

Lieutenant JOHN GIBBS of the Royal Navy, and late Commander of his Majesty's gun-vessel *Rattle*, died at Leith on Thursday the 7th inst.

Died, at his house, in Blairgowrie, on the 11th inst. Dr GEORGE JOHNSTON, late surgeon in his Majesty's navy, aged 39 years.

Friday died at Glasgow, Mr WILLIAM SHAW, bookbinder.

On Monday, Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, Bart. Commander in Chief for Scotland, arrived here from London, next morning set out for Ayr, accompanied by Major Gen. CAMPBELL. It is said a great number of Irish have fled from their houses, and are in the western counties.

Sir GEORGE and Lady YOUNG arrived yesterday at Dumbreck's Hotel.

Rear-Admiral NUGENT is arrived at WALKER'S Hotel from England.

Twelve field pieces have been shipped from the Battery at Leith on board a vessel to go by the Canal for the north of Ireland.

It affords us pleasure to state, that the second ballot for the militia Stirlingshire, took place last Tuesday, with the greatest harmony and cordiality. Sundry of the balloted men and substitutes came cheerfully forward, and Wednesday the 30th current, was fixed for receiving the remainder at Stirling.

The advertising the names of those who are balloted for as militiamen in this country, is very satisfactory, and will no doubt be uniformly adopted.

On Friday, the 1st inst. two troops of the Rutland regiment of fencible cavalry, commanded by Captains GARTON and KIRK, marched from Capar-Fife, where they had been quartered for seven months past, to Perth. The exemplary conduct of these Gentlemen, of Captain APPELCK, and the other Officers, claim from the Magistrates and inhabitants the warmest expressions of esteem and respect;—nor are the non-commissioned officers and privates less entitled to every testimonial of approbation, for their very regular and orderly conduct.

On Saturday last, a lady in passing through James's Square, lost from her pocket a ten pound bank note, which was soon after found by a private soldier of the Grants or first regiment of fencibles. This honest soldier, anxious to restore the ten pounds to the true owner, proceeded with it instantly to the public cryer, and when the loser was discovered, he was reluctantly prevailed on to accept any reward for his sterling honesty. It is with much pleasure that we notice a circumstance which reflects the highest credit on the character of this deserving soldier.

Such a long series of fine dry warm weather we have rarely met with.

A fortnight ago, new potatoes and peas were presented at table, at the Golf-house, Leith Links, which were raised in the adjacent garden.

PRICES IN EDINBURGH MARKET.
New Potatoes per peck, 4s Strawberries per pint, 1s
Green Pease, 3s

Shipping Intelligence.

On Sunday afternoon, a fleet of about 15 large vessels passed Aberdeen, steering northward. By one of the fleet, (the *Ruby* of Aberdeen, Wales), we learn, that they were bound from the Baltic, for different ports in Ireland and the west of England, under convoy of the Lord Hood armed vessel. They left the Sound about the 1st inst. The Lord Hood took a lugger privateer off the Scaw; and about 24 leagues east of St Ab's Head, took a large Dutch vessel from Sarinam for Amsterdam, loaded with coffee, &c. which she sent to Leith Roads.

Nine of the Baltic ships are arrived at Dundee, which are all that were in the fleet.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED UPWARDS.
May 26. Diana, Christie, from Perth to Riga, ballast.
Hunter, Wood, from ditto for ditto, ditto.

PASSED DOWNWARDS.
May 27. Athol, Rait, from Pillau for Dundee, sundries.
John and Charlotte, Walter, from Memel for Berwick.
Friends, Taylor, from Pillau for Arbroath, flax.
All the ships of war mentioned in our list, as also the *Homes* ward-bound fleet, still remain here.

Wind, N.W. with a fresh breeze.
BRISBANE, May 29, 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

PASSED UPWARDS.
May 30. Success, Liffman, from Perth to Memel, ballast.
June 2. Sultanah, Gladstone, from Hamburg to Baltic, do.

ARRIVED DOWNWARDS.
May 29. Riga merchant, Robb, from Memel to Dundee.
30. Success, Nicholson, from do to St Andrews, flax.
31. Industry, Hurdle, from do to St Andrews, flax.

June 1. Polly, Wainman, from do to Aberdeen, timber.
Active, Mills, from Riga to Dundee, flax.
Richard, Elder, from do to Perth, do.

Montrose Packet, Garden, from do to Montrose, do.
Manchester, Brown, from Memel to Perth, do.
Supply, Jefferson, from ditto to Perth, do.

The Young Maria, Rouland, from Memel, is taken by the Zeashound Dutch privateer, and carried into Fahrland; the Archimedes of Sunderland, Hervey, is taken by the Legere French privateer, and carried into Arendahl.

On Wednesday last the *Isis* frigate failed from the Sound with the homeward bound trade.

Wind at present N.W. moderate weather.
EDINBURGH, June 2, 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.
June 12. Enterprise, Barton, from Guernsey, wine—Martha, Rippeth, from Pillau, grain—Delight, Malcolm, from Riga, goods—Hawk, Tad, from Antiruther, do—Industry, Sheen, from Berwick, grain—St John's, Calder, from Pillau, do—Duchess of Buccleugh, Barr, from Danzig, do—Nelly, Kirkland, from Ayr, do—Friends, Young, from Liverpool, flax—Cato, Baxter, from Danzig, grain—Edis, Young, from do, do—Heracles, Hall, from Memel, timber—Friendship, Crumpton, flax.

CLEARED OUT.
Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, goods—Goldstream Packet, Ord, for London, do—William and Isobel, Galloway, for Ayr, do.

EDINBURGH PRICES OF MEAL, June 12.
Lothian oatmeal, 31s 1/2. South Country, 30s 1/2.
Lodians per Ball. South Country per Ball. Prices per Peck.
First, 10s 1/2. First, 10s 0/0. First, 12s 1/2.
Second, 0s 17 3/4. Second, 0s 0/0. Second, 1s 1/2.
Third, 0s 17 3/4. Third, 0s 0/0. Third, 0s 0/0.

The following Subscriptions of the LITERARY ACADEMY at MADDERTY, in the county of Perth.			
The Rev. Mr. David	Mr. James Mackintosh	L. 2	0
Malcolm, L. 2	Rice, L. 2	0	0
Mr. William Malcolm, L. 1	Mr. J. A. M. Tait, L. 1	0	0
Mrs. Malcolm, L. 1	Mr. Lachlan McLean, L. 1	0	0
Miss Malcolm, L. 1	Mr. M. H. Drummond, L. 1	0	0
Miss Dorcas Mackintosh, L. 1	Mr. Daniel Bisset, L. 1	0	0
Miss Clem. Drummond, L. 1	Mr. John Bisset, L. 1	0	0
Miss Sally Rice, L. 1	Mr. W. Currie Hillier, L. 1	0	0
Mr. J. Farquharson, L. 1	Mr. John Murray, L. 1	0	0
Mr. Joseph Brown, L. 1	Mr. John Rice, L. 1	0	0
Mr. Geo. Williamson, L. 1	Mr. W. Currie Hillier, L. 1	0	0
Mr. Henry Hughes, L. 1	Mr. John Murray, L. 1	0	0
Mr. John Young, L. 1	Mr. Alex. Macpherson, L. 1	0	0
Mr. Alex. Macgregor, L. 1	Mr. John Clark, L. 1	0	0
	Janet Stark, servant, L. 1	0	0
	Mary Sinter, do. L. 1	0	0

FARMS IN THE MERSE.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitfunday 1799, on leases for nineteen years.

THE FARM OF SIMPRIM, containing 360 English acres of thereby, of fine arable land, all inclosed, with strong thriving thorn hedges, as presently possessed by Mr Peter Johnston.

THE FARM OF BUTTERLAW, or Simprim Westmain, containing 360 English acres, of thereby, of fine arable land, also well inclosed with strong thorn fences, as presently possessed by Mr William Dickson.

These farms are agreeably situated in the united parishes of Swinton and Simprim, in the county of Berwick, seven miles south from Dunfermline, about eleven miles from Berwick and Kelso, and at a moderate distance from coal and lime. They are well known in the county to be of excellent soil, and to produce great crops of both corn and grass.

An incoming tenant will enter to one half of these farms in grass, and one fifth of the land in tillage, as a fallow break, with the whole dung and straw in Stoolow.

Andrew Canman, hedges, upon the estate, residing at Simprim, will show the grounds; and offers, in writing, addressed to Captain Patrick Murray of Simprim, to the care of Messrs James Dundas and Hugh Robertson, writers to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Douglas Ainslie, at Cairnbank, near Dunfermline, (in whose hands the conditions of the leases may be seen) will be attended to, and such as are not accepted concealed, if required.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years, and entered to at Whitfunday and Martinmas 1799.

THE FARM OF LITTLESWINTON, as presently possessed by Mr James Thomson, containing 728 English acres, or thereby. The greatest part of which is rich arable land, and all inclosed with strong thorn fences.

This farm, upon which there is a most excellent house, is pleasantly situated in the parish of Swinton, in that part of Berwickshire, called the Merse, six miles south from Dunfermline, about half-way between Berwick and Kelso, and at a moderate distance from coal and lime.

Andrew Blair, hedges, upon the estate, residing at Kersfield, will show the lands, and offers in writing addressed to Douglas Ainslie at Cairnbank, near Dunfermline, (in whose hands the conditions of lease may be seen) will be attended to, and such as are not accepted, concealed, if desired.

FARM IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TO BE LET,

For nineteen years, and entered to at Whitfunday 1799.

THE FARM OF LINTON, as presently possessed by William Jeffrey, lying in the parish of Linton, and three of Roxburgh, about seven miles south from Kelso, near the border.

This farm is extensive, and contains both arable land and sheep pasture interior to none in the country. The arable land is mostly inclosed with hedge and hedge rows, and well sheltered and watered, and the sheep walk is dry and healthy. There is a good modern house upon the premises—and the distance from coal and lime is about twelve miles.

George Graham at Clifton Park, will show the farm; and for further particulars, enquire of the proprietor Mr Pringle at Haining by Selkirk, or James Potts, writer in Kelso, his factor.

FARMS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TO BE LET,

For 19 years, and entered to at Whitfunday 1799.

THE FARM OF UPPER NISBET, as presently possessed by John Young, and consisting of upwards of 1200 English acres, the greatest part of which is rich arable ground, and the rest good pasture lands, which are capable of great improvement.

As also,

The Two Farms of NETHER NISBET, as presently possessed by Thomas and Adam Scott, and consisting of about 520 English acres of rich arable ground.—These two will be let in one farm.

These farms lie in the parish of Crailing, and are pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tyviot, within four miles of Jedburgh and six miles of Kelso.

The houses and grates may be entered to at Whitfunday next, and the arable lands at the separation of the present crop from the grounds. The superior excellence of the lands in point of soil and climate is so well known as not to require to be pointed out.

J. Wilson, the overseer at Upper Nisbet, will show the farms; and proposals in writing may be given in either to Mr Walker, W. S. George Street, Francis Brodie, No. 20, South Castle Street, Edinburgh, or to Andrew Reid and James Henderson, writers in Jedburgh—and such offers as are not accepted shall be kept secret, if desired.

FARM AND MILL TO LET.

To be Let for such number of years as may be agreed on, not exceeding 10, the **SHEEP FARM OF CRAIGIN-AN**, on the south side of the Ochil hills, in the parish of Dollar, and three of Clackmannan. It contains about 850 acres.

Also the Banks of Dollar, in the same parish, consisting of 680 acres or thereby, partly pasture and partly arable lands. Likewise the Mill and Mill Lands of Muckart, which last are bounded by the water of Doon, and the lands consist of 58 acres or thereby.

The Mill is well supplied with water, and the thrilage is extensive, having the whole of the large parish of Muckart. The entry to the mill, kiln, houses, and yards at Lammis 1798, and to the lands at Martinmas thereafter. The entry to the farm of Craiginan at Martinmas 1798, and to the Banks of Dollar at Martinmas 1799.

The farms, and mill, and plan, and boundaries will be shown by William Hally, baron-officer at Dollar; and for further particulars application may be made to Mr Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Mr Beaton, Lochgelly by Kinghorn.

FARM IN FIFE.

TO BE LET FOR NINETEEN YEARS.

THE FARM OF NORTH GLASSMOUNT, as lately possessed by Mr Bruce, and now by Mr Hog of Glassmount, exclusive of the mansion-house, pigeon-house, garden and park adjoining to the house.

The lands consist of about 140 acres of rich arable ground, and 60 acres of hill pasture. They are situated within two miles of Kirkcaldy, Burntisland and Kinghorn, to all which places there are good roads, and they are in the immediate neighbourhood of different lime-works.

There is already an excellent standing of offices on the farm, and a suitable dwelling-house for the tenant will be built. The entry to be at Martinmas first.

For other particulars application may be made to Mr Hutton at Grangehill, near Kinghorn, or to Mr Hog, who will show the lands.

SALE OF HERITABLE SUBJECTS, WITHIN THE TOWN OF DUNDEE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Trades Hall of Dundee, upon Wednesday the 17th July 1798.

THAT Large, New, and Commodious LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, lying on the east side of the Castlehill of Dundee, lately possessed by Walter Wemyss, merchant.

Also, that Small TENEMENT of LAND, lying on the east side of the thread manufactory at the Burnhead of Dundee—and a TENEMENT of HOUSES, lying at the shore of Dundee, on the west side of County's Wynd there.

The title deeds of the properties, and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, trustee on the sequestrated estate of John Wemyss and Son, merchants in Dundee.

CAPITAL VILLA NEAR EDINBURGH.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

—And Entered to immediately—

THE HOUSE OF BELLEVUE, with the grounds, garden, coach-houses, stables, poultry-houses, gardener's-house, shrubbery, pleasure grounds, and whole appurtenances belonging thereto, all as lately possessed by Mrs Scott of Balconie, and last by the Duke of Argyll. The house is finished in the most complete manner.

The situation is remarkably pleasant and romantic, possessing the beauty of the country and all the conveniences of a town's residence, being within a few minutes walk of the New Town of Edinburgh. The house commands a delightful prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent. The hot-houses, green-house and garden, are well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs of the best kinds. The grounds are divided into small fields and are well inclosed, and are ornamented with thriving plantations—in short the whole premises are finished and fitted up in a style that is seldom to be seen in this country.

The FURNITURE is elegant, and will be let along with the premises, and the tenant will also get such part of the grounds as he may want, at a fair and reasonable rent. A great part of the furniture, if the purchaser should want it, will be sold along with the house.

If the premises are not soon let or sold, the Proprietor's agent will be ready to treat with builders and others for fees of those parts of the grounds which are situated near to York-place, and to the west of the house of Bellevue.

Tickets for viewing the house, &c. will be delivered to those who intend to take or purchase the premises, by applying at the office of James Walker, W. S. The house will be shown by the house-keeper at Bellevue, and the gardens and grounds by Thomas Henderson, gardener.

And any person who may incline to take, or see the whole, or any part of the premises, may apply to Mr Walker.

KINNAIRD HOUSE IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

To be LET, for one or more years as may be agreed on, and entered to immediately.

THE MANSON-HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN of KINNAIRD, which belonged to James Bruce, Esq. pleasantly situated on the rising ground above the rich Kerrie of Falkirk, and commanding a fine prospect of the frith of Forth. It lies about 27 miles from Edinburgh by the Falkirk road, 22 from Glasgow, 8 from Stirling, and 3 from Falkirk, where there is an excellent butcher market, and there is a good going coal on the estate.

The mansion-house is modern, commodious, and is well furnished. Since Mr Bruce's death it has been successively occupied by the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Downe, Sir Ralph Abercromby, &c. and the offices and garden are also excellent. The place is in high order, surrounded with fine planting, and the adjoining grounds mostly laid out in grass. The field on which the house stands is inclosed by a ring fence, the grass on which goes along with the house, and if more be wanted it may be got at a fair rent.

Mr Logan of Kinnaird will show the house, &c. and for further particulars apply to John Alexander Higgins, W. S. Edinburgh.

HOUSES ON LEITH TERRACE.

The following Dwelling-Houses composing part of that tenement built by and belonging to James Salisbury, architect in Edinburgh, are to be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of July 1798, between the hours of one and two afternoon.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr James Baird, being the third flat above the Terrace.

Rent L. 30 sterling.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr George Thomson, being the second flat above the Terrace.

Rent L. 35 sterling.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr Thomas Mason, being the second flat above the Terrace.

Rent L. 20 sterling.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE possessed by Mr Adam Wilson, being the first flat above the Terrace.

Rent L. 20 sterling.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Leith Walk, or to Archibald Ferrier, writer to the signet, either of whom will receive offers for a private sale.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 26th day of June, cur, at two o'clock afternoon, either together or in such lots as may be afterwards thought proper.

ALL and whole the LANDS of MARYSTON, formerly called MUTTONHOLE, and WOODS, lying in parish of Old Monkland and county of Lanark.

They consist of 35 acres of arable ground or thereby, are pleasantly situated on the banks of the Monkland Canal, within a mile and a half of the village of Airdrie, and are all inclosed, and properly subdivided.

There are two teams of coal in the grounds, though hitherto not wrought (owing to the late proprietor having had an extensive coal in the neighbourhood) may be so with great advantage.

There is a neat dwelling-house on the premises, fit to accommodate a small family, with suitable garden and offices adjoining.

At a short distance from the mansion-house are twenty-three small houses, proper for the accommodation of tradesmen or colliers families, and occupied as such, besides office-houses, &c. used for the purposes of the adjoining colliery of Dundyan.

The premises are free of all feu duty and public burdens, by agreement with a former proprietor.

The Life-rent Right to the House in John's Street, Edinburgh, formerly advertised for sale, at the same time and place, is *Postponed*.

For further particulars inquiry may be made of Robert Allan, accountant in Edinburgh, or Archibald Dundie, W. S. in whose hands the title deeds of Maryston are lodged—and the grounds will be shown upon applying at the house of Maryston.

ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF MORAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BLACKHILLS, lying in the parish of Elgin.

The estate of Blackhills consists of about 680 acres, whereof 284 are arable, are of kindly dry quality, great part of the muir ground is capable of improvement at a very inconsiderable expense, being within the easy reach of the best home-made lime, which can always be procured on the most moderate terms. As the building of a bridge over the river Spey is likely soon to take place, it will render the property infinitely more valuable.

On the estate are upwards of forty-seven acres of plantations, of different kinds of wood, about thirty years old. These plantations are divided by a beautiful lake in the middle of which is a rivulet which drives a mill on the estate, and abounds in trout.

The estate of Blackhills carries a right with it, in common and property to several thousand acres of valuable muir and hills in the neighbourhood.—A great part of them are capable of improvement, and they abound with game of all kinds.

The place of Blackhills lies in the parish of Elgin, at a moderate distance from the harbours of Lossiemouth and Garmouth, and village of Fochabers, to all which places there are good roads and easy access. The site of the mansion-house commands a beautiful prospect of the country, along the Moray Frith, on both sides, for upwards of 40 miles.—The climate is admitted to be the best in Scotland. The mansion and office-houses are surrounded with grown timber.

There is also on the premises an orchard and two gardens, planted with fruit trees of the best kinds, and a well stocked pigeon-house. In short there is not a more eligible and healthy situation in Scotland for a gentleman's residence, either in the view of pleasure or profit.

The present free rent, after all deductions, is above 2400. Sterling per annum, but as many of the leases expire in a few years, a considerable addition may be looked for. The tenants are valued and exhausted.

Intending purchasers may apply to Sir Archibald Dundar of Northfield, Bart. residing in Elgin, the proprietor, or to Archibald Dundar, W. S. who will show the title deeds, which are regular and distinct.

TO BE SOLD.

IN WHOLE, OR IN SEPARATE LOTS.

If more agreeable to Intending Purchasers, a Great Quantity of STONES, fit for building every kind of mason work.

They are lying immediately west of the Parliament House, and are the property of the Faculty of Advocates. For further particulars, apply to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICES AT INVERESK, FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 20th June, at two o'clock afternoon.

THAT HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES, in the village of Inveresk, lately possessed by Mrs Stewart. The house consists of a very good dining and drawing room, four bedrooms, and a kitchen. In the offices there is a stable, coach-house, pigeon-house, washing-house, coal-cellar, &c. The garden which is in excellent order, is surrounded with substantially built walls of a proper height. The whole premises occupy about an acre of ground, for which there is only payable 33d yearly of feu duty.

The title deeds are clear, and may be seen in the hands of George Stewart, writer to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars, and has powers to sell by private bargain previous to the day of sale. If the house is not sold, it will be let furnished to Whitfunday. William Fleming, gardener at Inveresk, will show the premises.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTSHIRE.

On Wednesday the 27th day of June 1798, between the hours of one and two afternoon, will be exposed to sale within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh—

THE LANDS of EASTER and WESTER CARRIES, with the SALMON FISHERIES and Ferry Boat belonging thereto, and the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage of the said lands lying in the parish of Abernethy, and Sheriffdom of Perth.

These lands, consisting of about 136 Scots acres, are of a very rich and valuable soil. There is a convenient Farm House with suitable offices built upon them, and as the whole are now out of lease, the purchaser may enter to possession at the term of Martinmas next.

The articles of sale and title-deeds of the lands may be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, between the hours of one and three afternoon, on Wednesday the 20th of June, cur.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS AND ESTATES:

I. THE ESTATE of GRAITNEY, with the Teinds and Fifings, lying in the parish of Graitney, consisting of above 800 Scots acres. The present rent is L. 481. 8s. exclusive of the fifings, and by the rise upon one farm, the rent after Martinmas next will be 501l. 8s. This estate holds of the Crown, and being valued in the cess books at 800 merks, affords an undoubted Freehold Qualification. The great roads from Portpatrick to London, and from Glasgow to London, run through the lands, and join at the well-known village of Graitney Green in the heart of the estate. The lands and sea-port of Highford, at the mouth of the river Sark, on the Solway Frith, are part of the estate, and the proprietor has there a right of salmon fishing. This estate is now wholly inclosed and subdivided, and the fences in very complete order, and there are remarkably good farm houses on the different farms. But the principal farms of the estate were let in the 1784, upon leases for 31 years, before these improvements took place, without any progressive rent, and are possessed by opulent and skillful tenants. The mansion-house of this estate is at present occupied as an inn—but being large, and having been lately thoroughly repaired, is well suited for the accommodation of a genteel family, having good offices, a garden, and orchard, and being surrounded by a considerable quantity of full grown trees.

II. The Seven Merk Land of old extent of FLEMING, with the teinds of the same, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, consisting of 339 Scots acres. Most of these lands are let upon improving leases for twenty-one years from Candlemas 1793. The present rent is 143l. 2s. 6d. which rises progressively in a few years to 168l. 12s. 6d. The farms are inclosed, and partly subdivided with thriving hedges. The turnpike road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through these lands, and they are only three miles distant from Graitney. They hold of the Crown, and are valued separately in the cess books at 270 merks. There is no stipend at present payable out of these lands.

III. The Lands and Estate of REIDHALL & CALVERTS-HOLM, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, consisting of nearly 900 Scots acres, of which 20 acres are in thriving plantations. These lands join with the estate of Graitney. The great road from Glasgow to Carlisle runs through them. They were in general let for 21 years from Candlemas 1793 upon improving leases. The present rent is 308l. 17s. 6d. which rises progressively to 364l. 17s. 6d. The farms are well inclosed with thriving hedges, and the farm houses are commodious and substantial. There is no stipend at present payable out of the lands. They hold of the Crown, and being valued in *cessu* along with other lands, it is supposed they will afford a Freehold Qualification. The vice Patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming will be sold along with these lands.

This lot includes the Mill of Redhall, rented at 20l. which will either be sold therewith or separately, as shall be judged most agreeable to purchasers.

IV. The Lands of HAIRGILLS and DODEND, in the parish of Hoddam. They consist of 253 Scots acres, and are let upon an improving lease for 20 years from Candlemas 1794.—The present rent is 85l. which rises progressively to 95l. The lands are completely inclosed with a stone dyke, which, with the farm house, is very substantial. They are valued in the cess books at 150 merks, and hold of a subject superior.

V. The Lands of MINSKA and RISHILL, lying in the parish of Middlebie, consisting of 472 Scots acres. There is a thriving young wood upon part of the lands. They are let to a substantial tenant for 60l. of rent, upon a lease which expires in eight years from Whitfunday 1798. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in *cessu* with other lands.

VI. The Lands of GREENGATE-HOUSE, lying in the said parish of Middlebie. They consist of 165 Scots acres, and are let upon an improving lease, for 21 years from Whitfunday 1793. The rent at present is 50l. which rises progressively to 58l. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in *cessu* with other lands.

VII. The Lands of DOGSLACKS, lying in the said parish of Middlebie, consisting of 43 Scots acres, let upon an improving lease, for 21 years from Whitfunday 1793. The present rent is 16l. which rises progressively to 21l. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in *cessu* with other lands.

VIII. The Burrow Roads of STAPLEGORDON, lying in the parish of Langholm, and within two miles of the thriving town of Langholm. They consist of 26 Scots acres, and are out of lease.

The present rent is only 7l. but the land being of good quality, and the rent not having been raised for many years, a very considerable additional rent may be expected. They hold of the Crown, and are valued in *cessu* with other lands.

The public burdens affecting these lands are inconsiderable. The whole of the lots are very low rented. By the report of gentlemen of undoubted skill and integrity, employed to survey them, many of the farms would, if out of lease, bring double the present rent, some of them considerably more.

The lands will be shown by the different tenants, and for further particulars, application may be made to Mr William Stewart, at Hillside, near Lockerbie—Mr Keith, accountant in Edinburgh—or Mr Crauford Tait, W. S. Edinburgh.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and plans of the lands, will be shown upon applying to Mr Keith or Mr Tait—to either of whom, or to Mr Stewart, private offers may be made prior to the day of sale.

N. B. Most of the leases contain various reservations in favour of the proprietor, particularly power to renege ground, to grant feu or long leases thereof for building villages, erecting manufactures, or any other purpose the proprietor shall think proper, upon allowing the tenants suitable abatements from their rent.

By an arrangement which had taken place since the Estate of Graitney was formerly advertised, the purchaser will have access to the mansion-house of Graitney and the farm connected with it, at Martinmas next.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th of July next, at seven o'clock evening.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILN and MILN LANDS of TROCHICK, lying in the parish of Longforgan, and shire of Perth, about eight miles west from Dundee, and three from Polgarvie, a shipping port in the Carle of Gowrie.

The lands consist of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 80 are under planting, chiefly above twenty-one years old, in the most thriving condition. This property commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of subject superiors, for payment of very trifling feu-duties.

There is a good mansion-house on Laureston, and a garden, consisting of about three-fourths of an acre, inclosed with high walls, covered on both sides with fruit trees of the best kinds. The steadings and office-houses are in good repair, and there is an excellent stone quarry on the estate.

The lands of Laureston having been in the natural possession of the proprietor for several years, are in a high state of cultivation.—The Mills and Mill Lands of Trochick, with some acres of Laureston attached to it, are let to a tenant, whose lease expires at Martinmas 1799, when a very considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The teinds of Laureston were valued in the year 1779, previous to the improvements having been made. For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, or James Campbell, writer to the signet, who will show the title deeds, plan, and rental of the estate, with the articles.

The premises will be shown by Mr Ebenezer McKillop, schoolmaster in Aberystwyth, near Laureston.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH. By authority of the Court of Session, there will be exposed to Sale by public roup, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th day of June 1798, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

THE ESTATE which belonged to the deceased ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of SANDA, Esq. Advocate, lying in the district of Kintyre and shire of Argyll.

The gross rent of the whole estate is 648l. 15s. 10d. Sterling, and the free proven rent, after deducting feu and teind duties, and other public burdens, is 603l. 17s. 9d. which the Lords have appointed to be exposed at the upset price of 16,000l. 17s.

These lands are of considerable extent, mostly of excellent soil, and capable of the highest cultivation and improvement, having abundance of limestone, fuel, and water carriage. The situation is remarkably pleasant, and the greatest part of these lands, as well as the island of Sanda, is bounded by the sea, and a considerable part of them are out of lease, having been in the natural possession of the late proprietor.

For the accommodation of purchasers, it is proposed to expose this estate in the following lots, at such a proportion of the total upset price above mentioned as corresponds to the rents of these different lots.

LOT I.—THE LANDS of NORTH and SOUTH MACH-RIE-ROCH, with the Mansion-house, Garden, and Offices—the Lands of Pencaitland, the Lands of Pennyfirth, the Lands of Kilmohenchach, the Lands of Blathill and Coulrachan, the Lands of Acharras, the Lands of Achadawdie, and Meadow called Monmore, the Lands of Eden, Pennyland, Mill and Mill Acres, and Pennyland Smithy and Acres belonging thereto.—The proven gross rent of these lands is 485l. 5s. 10d. It is proposed to lay 32l. 12s. 10d. 8-12ths of the